

## METHOD FOR PRODUCING A COMPONENT HAVING A SENSOR ELEMENT, IN PARTICULAR A DEFORMATION SENSOR

### Field Of The Invention

The present invention relates to a method for producing a component, in particular a deformation sensor, having a sensor element

### 5 Background Information

German Published Patent Application No. 101 56 406 describes a method for separating and assembling strain gauge strips on a deformable membrane as they are used in high-pressure sensory systems, for instance for diesel common rail applications or in direct gasoline injection. The method described in the cited publication primarily focuses on the mass  
10 production of deformation sensors that are sensitive to force or pressure, for instance. A separation of the strain gauge strips, which are produced in a batch operation on a wafer, is accomplished with the aid of a setpoint rupture joint, which initially is produced in the form of a horizontal setpoint rupture joint by depositing a layer of porous silicon on a wafer. The actual strain gauge strips are then produced subsequently. To this end monocrystalline or  
15 polycrystalline silicon is grown on the porous layer and then regionally doped, so that the strain gauge strips are produced in the doped regions. Using the rupture joint, they may then be detached from the wafer with the grown layer. The separation of the strain gauge strips is finally implemented by sawing before they are installed on a membrane. German Published Patent Application No. 101 56 406 also describes the assembly procedure used for that  
20 purpose.

### Summary Of The Invention

An object of the present invention was the provision of a method for producing a component having a sensor element, in particular a deformation sensor having a strain gauge strip, as an  
25 alternative to German Published Patent Application No. 101 56 406.

In contrast, the method according to the present invention has the advantage over the related art that the production or use of a porous layer as sacrificial layer is not required, so that the corresponding production steps, which are relatively time- and cost-intensive, may be omitted.

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Furthermore, it is advantageous that the method according to the present invention is very suitable for the mass production of components having a sensor element, in particular deformation sensors having a strain gauge strip, i.e., it is suitable for batch production, and it may be integrated into existing production lines or methods for assembling the sensor elements on the component and for the joining of the sensor element to the component, in particular a steel component having a regionally provided membrane as it is used for pressure sensors and known from German Published Patent Application No. 101 56 406. In addition, however, the method according to the present invention is also suitable for the production and assembly of temperature sensors, magnetic sensors, or also as manufacturing method in the integrated electronics field, especially for the production and assembly of integrated electronic circuits, so-called ASIC's.

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Furthermore, it is advantageous that the trench that surrounds the region of the sensor element to be produced, having the sensitive area and at least a portion of the electrical structures, is implementable with the aid of surface-micromechanical standard processes, such as anisotropic plasma etching of trenches according to German Patent No. 42 41 045 or by sacrificial-layer etching. These are established processes in the series production of surface-micromechanical components such as acceleration sensors or rate-of-rotation sensors.

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In the method according to the present invention it is also advantageous that the setpoint rupture joints as connecting points extend over trenches produced perpendicularly to the surface of the substrate at a high aspect ratio, if possible, whereas the setpoint rupture joints provided according to German Published Patent Application No. 101 56 406 are present within the layer structure, i.e., in a vertical arrangement relative to the substrate surface, which is more complicated to produce and more susceptible to manufacturing fluctuations. In addition, German Published Patent Application No. 101 56 406 requires the produced sensor elements to first be separated by sawing prior to assembly or the joining to the metallic components. This sawing process may be omitted in the method according to the present invention.

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Overall, the advantages of the method according to the present invention are, on the one hand, the excellent controllability of the utilized process technology, the comparatively low costs involved, the avoidance of disadvantages resulting from the production of a porous layer according to German Published Patent Application No. 101 56 406, and the complete design freedom regarding the geometric form of the sensor element to be produced, the circumferential trenches to be created and the arrangement of the electrical structures, since these are able to be defined by a photolithographic process, for example. Furthermore, due to the excellent controllability of the individual method steps, the method according to the present invention allows an outstanding control of the mechanical stability or the desired mechanical instability of the setpoint rupture joint.

For instance, it is especially advantageous that the thickness of the produced strain gauge resistors or strain gauge strips is able to be adjusted very precisely via the layer thickness of the utilized polycrystalline or monocrystalline silicon layer, the thicknesses of the strain gauge strips preferably being between 1  $\mu\text{m}$  and 20  $\mu\text{m}$ . In addition, the at least one joint, which is designed as setpoint rupture joint, may be adjusted in its mechanical stability in a very simple manner via the thickness of the activatable layer and/or the form of the joint in plan view.

To produce the circumferential trench, the use of an anisotropic plasma etching process as it is known from German Patent No. 42 41 045 has proven especially advantageous. In the process, trenches, which should be vertical and have a high aspect ratio, if possible, i.e., a height to width ratio of the trenches of preferably more than 10:1, are created from the surface of the activatable layer down to the depth of the sacrificial layer.

The removal of the sacrificial layer after production of the circumferential trench, whose depth reaches down to the sacrificial layer, may be implemented in an especially simple manner with the aid of a conventional isotropic etching process, such as vapor-phase etching with HF vapor. This removes the sacrificial layer below the sensor element to be produced, so that it is initially held above the cavity produced by removal of the sacrificial layer in a self-supporting manner with the aid of the at least one connecting point.

One possibility for further simplifying and improving the process control, in particular with respect to the produced layer thickness and the production of dislocations, results from the use of conventional SOI wafers ("silicon-on-isolator"), i.e., it is then possible to also utilize a monocrystalline activatable layer which exhibits poor dislocation.

- 5 Finally, it is advantageous if the evaluation electronics and/or control electronics assigned to the sensor element are/is at least partially integrated in the environment of the produced strain gauge strips or strain gauge resistors or, more generally, in the produced sensitive region. This results in further cost savings.
- 10 The method according to the present invention is particularly suited for the cost-effective production in a batch process of high-pressure sensors having a steel membrane, which may be used for pressures up to 1800 bar, and for the production of strain gauge strips, which may be utilized in a force sensor.

#### 15 Brief Description Of The Drawings

Figures 1a to Figure 1d shows various method steps in the patterning of a sensor element out of a layer arrangement, in a section.

Figure 2 shows a plan view of Figure 1d.

- 20 Figure 3a to Figure 3d shows on the basis of Figure 1d, the rupturing of a sensor element and the transfer and fixation of the ruptured sensor element on a carrier, in various method steps.

- Figure 4a to Figure 4c shows different exemplary embodiments for the design of the sensor element joined to the component, in a plan view on the basis of Figure 1d.
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#### Detailed Description

- Figure 1 shows a substrate 21 such as a silicon wafer, on which a sacrificial layer 20 made of silicon oxide, for example, is located. An activatable layer 10, which is made of polycrystalline or monocrystalline silicon, for instance, is deposited on sacrificial layer 20. According to Figure 1a, a sandwich structure with the layer sequence silicon-silicon oxide-silicon is therefore present. If a monocrystalline silicon layer is utilized as activatable layer 10, it is also possible according to Figure 1a to use a conventional SOI wafer as sandwich structure.
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Figure 1b elucidates the patterning procedure of activatable layer 10 in a second method step. To this end, using ion implantation or diffusion, a sensitive region 12 in the form of a strain gauge strip or a strain gauge resistor, for instance, is regionally produced on the surface of activatable layer 10. Simultaneously, in particular in a monocrystalline activatable layer 10, an evaluation electronics 72 may be integrated on activatable layer 10 at this stage already. Furthermore, it is likewise possible at this stage to apply a metallic coating on activatable layer 10 for a subsequent electrical contacting of sensitive region 12 or an evaluation circuit or control electronics. Figure 1b shows, in particular, how, in addition to the plurality of sensitive regions 12, contact surfaces 13 in the form of metallic contact pads have been applied on activatable layer 10 as well.

Preferably already in the method step according to Figure 1b, a Wheatstone bridge circuit 14 or one or several half-bridges of a Wheatstone bridge circuit 14 is/are created for each sensor element 15 to be produced, using a multitude of strain gauge resistors or strain gauge strips 12, and with the aid of electrical structures, in particular contact surfaces 13 and circuit traces, which are not shown.

Such a Wheatstone bridge circuit 14 includes a plurality of sensitive regions 12, in particular four strain gauge strips, and contact surfaces 13 or circuit traces, which are applied on or integrated in activatable layer 10 or in the region of the surface of activatable layer 10, and it optionally also includes an integrated evaluation circuit.

To protect contact surfaces 13, sensitive regions 12 and/or also a possibly already connected evaluation electronics or control electronics, it is also possible to deposit an additional passivation layer (not shown) on activatable layer 10. In the region of contact points 13, this passivation layer will then be opened in the further course or, alternatively, it already remains open when regions 13 are produced.

Figure 1c illustrates how trenches 11 that reach down to sacrificial layer 20 are etched into activatable layer 10 in a further method step with the aid of a photolithographic standard process, among others. These trenches 11 are trenches that are implemented perpendicularly and at a high aspect ratio, if possible. At the same time, the final geometric form of the

produced strain gauge strips in plan view is established too, utilizing this photolithographic standard process.

When trenches 11 are produced, it is important that the regions of activatable layer 10 that are enclosed by trenches 11 and which later are to form sensor element 15, include connecting points 25 which are embodied as setpoint rupture joints and connect these regions to parts of activatable layer 10 that lie outside the regions enclosed by trenches 11. A plurality of connecting points 25, such as two or four, are preferably provided.

After removal of sacrificial layer 20 below sensor element 15, connecting points 25 have the task of initially holding the specific region of activatable layer 10 enclosed by trenches 11 in a self-supporting manner. However, the weakest possible mechanical connection to the remaining sections of activatable layer 10, which is easily ruptured (setpoint rupture joint), should be maintained.

Connecting points 25 as shown in Figure 2 have a preferably triangular design in a plan view. However, other specific embodiments of connecting point 25 that are statically optimized for the individual case are also conceivable.

Following the discussed trench process, which is preferably carried out by anisotropic plasma etching, sacrificial layer 20 will be removed in the region below activatable layer 10 enclosed by trenches 11, such removal being implemented via produced trenches 11.

In the case of a silicon oxide sacrificial layer, this removal of the sacrificial layer is preferably implemented by HF vapor-phase etching.

According to this method step, a structure according to Figure 1d results, i.e., sensor element 15 to be produced, including assigned sensitive regions 12, is held above a cavity 27 produced by the removal of sacrificial layer 20 via connecting points 25 only.

The mechanical stability of connecting point 25 may be adjusted in a very simple manner via the thickness of monocrystalline or polycrystalline layer 10 deposited on sacrificial layer 20 and also by the form of connecting point 25 in a plan view.

Figure 2 elucidates a plan view of Figure 1d. It can be seen that each trench 11 is interrupted by four connecting points 25. Trenches 11 enclose one sensor element 15 in each case, which is connected to activatable layer 10 via connecting points 25 and held above cavity 27 in a self-supporting manner. Furthermore, it can be gathered from Figure 2 that each sensor element 15 has four contact surfaces 13 via which the four sensitive regions 12 that are provided in each case are able to be controlled electrically or be read out, the sensitive regions being designed in the form of strain gauge strips and interconnected within sensor element 15 in the form of a Wheatstone bridge circuit 14 in each case.

Overall, according to Figure 2 a multitude of sensor elements 15, which are subsequently separated, has been generated on a common substrate 21 according to Figure 2.

In this context, Figure 3a illustrates how the layer structure according to Figure 1d, with sensor elements 15 held via connecting points 25 in a self-supporting manner, is initially supported on a clamping device 40 such as an electrostatic chuck. According to Figure 3b, it is additionally illustrated how one of sensor elements 15 is fixated and lifted up with the aid of a gripper 50 such as a vacuum gripper using a preadjusted force, so that connecting points 25 are ruptured by the simultaneous holding of substrate 21 by clamping device 40. Sensor element 15 is thereby detached from the connection to substrate 21 or activatable layer 10, which is shown in Figure 3c.

Sensor element 15, fixated by gripper 50, is then transferred to a carrier 70, which in the elucidated example is embodied as steel support or steel substrate having a membrane region 71 on the surface, so that sensor element 15, which is joined to carrier 70, may be used as deformation sensor. In this context Figure 3d also shows that a multitude of carriers 70 is arranged on a tape and provided with a sensor element 15 in each case in a sequential manner. The method according to Figures 3a to 3d therefore represents a pick-and-place assembly principle, which is preferably implemented as continuous operation.

Furthermore, it should be mentioned that the adjustment of sensor elements 15 relative to carriers 70 on utilized transport device 60 is preferably implemented as described in DE 101 56 406.6 with the aid of gripper 50.

After sensor elements 15 have been assembled on carriers 70, sensor elements 15 being held on carriers 70 by an adhesive agent, for instance, a hardening of this adhesive agent takes place, for instance in a kiln.

5 As an alternative to the continuous operation according to Figure 3c and transport device 60 utilized in the process, it is also possible to use an assembly method in which carriers 70 are held by a workpiece support during the adjustment and assembly of sensor elements 15.

10 It should also be mentioned that instead of a gripper 50 some other type of holding device may be used as well to grab the sensor element, rupture the connecting point and adjust and assemble sensor elements 15 on carrier 70.

15 An essential advantage of the elucidated method is the multitude of geometric forms of sensor elements 15 it is able to produce, which are thus able to be optimally adapted to the individual application case. In addition, sensitive regions 12 or the strain gauge strips may be arranged as needed, even in a different way, on carrier 70 or relative to membrane region 71.

20 In this context Figure 4a shows a plan view of a component 5 having a sensor element 15, which has been assembled and fixated on a steel carrier 70 having a membrane region 71 according to the procedure of Figure 3d; the design of sensor element 15 corresponds to the design based on Figure 2. In particular, according to Figure 4a, four sensitive regions 12 in the form of strain gauges are arranged in the compression region of membrane 71, interconnected to Wheatstone bridge circuit 14 via circuit traces (not shown), and electrically contactable via contact surfaces 13.

25 If activatable layer 10 is made of monocrystalline silicon, the arrangement according to Figure 4a makes use, in particular, that the longitudinal k-factor and the transversal k-factor of monocrystalline silicon have different signs.

30 Figure 4b elucidates an alternative specific embodiment for the design of sensor element 15 and its arrangement on carrier 70 including membrane region 71; this embodiment has the advantage of requiring less surface area at nearly identical functionality.



An electronic circuit 72 in the form of an evaluation electronics or a control electronics is preferably already integrated in sensor element 15 according to Figures 4a or 4b. However, in this context attention must be paid to the most optimal decoupling of electronic circuit 72 with respect to mechanical stresses, since components such as transistors and resistors often have high voltage sensitivity.

As an alternative, electronic circuit 72 may also be installed outside the deformation region of component 5, i.e., in particular outside membrane region 71. Figure 4c shows an arrangement in this connection where, based on the arrangement of Figure 4b, an electronic circuit 72 as evaluation electronics or control electronics has been affixed outside membrane region 71, which simultaneously is the deformation region of the deformation sensor formed by component 5 having the applied sensor element 15. Electronic circuit 72 is in contact with sensor element 15 via circuit traces, which are not shown. In this case it is preferably provided that electronic circuit 72 be implemented in the form of a separate chip.

In connection with the elucidated arrangements it should be pointed out in general that Wheatstone bridge circuit 14 and contact surfaces 13 are shown merely schematically. With respect to additional method details, reference is also made to the application German Published Patent Application No. 101 56 406.